1	2	3	4
8	Madhya Pradesh	127.0	Do.
9	Maharashtra	88.0	Do.
10	Orissa	1414.8	Do.
11	Rajasthan	0.5	Do.
12	Tamil Nadu	17.0	Do.
13	Uttar Pradesh	9.0	Do.
		2332.5	

Statement-II

(State-wise reserves of Granite)

(in Million Cu. m.)

Sl. No.	State	Estimated reserves*
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.0
2	Assam	43.5
3	Bihar	19.0
4	Karnataka	55.7
5	Rajasthan	8.08
6	Tamil Nadu	1.7
7	West Bengal	8.0

*Possible reserves.

Reserves of Valuable Mineral Resources

4236. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several States have substantial deposits of valuable mineral resources, besides Coal, which have been diminishing due to its mining over long period;

(b) if so, what are the details of estimated deposits in the country vis-a-vis present annual rate of mining;

(c) the measures in vogue, if any, to locate and evaluate virgin deposit of minerals; and

(d) if so, itemwise details of virgin deposits in the respective States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the position of reserves and production in respect of important major minerals is at Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Survey and exploration of minerals is a continuous process. It is generally taken up by the Geological Survey of India (GSI) Detailed exploration is done by Mineral Exploration Corporation Limi-

ted (MECL), State Directorates of Mining & Geology and also other specialised agencies. It involves geological mapping, geo-chemical and geo-physical surveys followed by drilling.

(d) During the field season 1991-92, the Geological Survey of India (GSI) has undertaken 186 mineral exploration projects. The mineral-wise break-up is indicated at Statement-II.

Statement-I

The Position of reserves and Production in respect of important Major Minerals

Mineral	Unit	Reserves Position (As on 1-1-85)	Production 1989 (Prov.)
1. Bauxite (all grades)	(000 tonnes)	2,333,406	4345
2. Chromite (all grades)	(000 tonnes)	107,942	1003
3. Copper Ore	(000 tonnes)	324,389	5127
4. Gold (Ore)	(000 tonnes)	10,599,000	1.827 (Gold metal)
5. Iron Ore	(Million tonnes)	10267.07	51.434
6. Manganese Ore	(000 tonnes)	221794	1334
7. Zinc Ore	(Million tonnes)	7,488	0.127043 (Zinc metal)
8. Graphite	(000 tonnes)	4,647,854	47731
9. Limestone	(000 tonnes)	69,353,760	63242
10. Magnesite	(000 tonnes)	221,794	479.530
11. Dolomite	(000 tonnes)	4,607,746	2352

Statement-II

Mineral-wise breakup of Exploration Projects undertaken by Geological Survey of India during field season 1991-92

Mineral	No. of Items of mineral investigations	States
1. Basemetals	46	Rajasthan, Karnataka, Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu-Kashmir and Sikkim.
2. Gold	40	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab.

3. Tin-tungsten	15	Rajasthan, Haryana, Bihar, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Jammu-Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.
4. Platinum group of metals . .	9	Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Manipur.
5. Molybdenum	13	Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Meghalaya.
6. Multimetals	13	Haryana, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Bihar, Karnataka, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu-Kashmir.
7. Diamond	8	Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.
8. Ferrous minerals . . .	4	Orissa.
9. General metallogenic studies .	12	Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Orissa, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya.
10. Fertiliser mineral . . .	1	West Bengal.
11. Potash	1	Rajasthan.
12. Industrial Minerals . . .	5	Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Meghalaya.
13. Coal and Lignite . . .	29	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.

Payment of Royalty to the Government of Bihar

@4237. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government pays every year a substantial sum to the Government of Bihar on account of royalty against various items mined out from the State, if so, the details thereof year-wise for the last three years upto 31st January, 1992;

(b) whether the State Government also impose 'cess' on the transactions on the mined items even after earning royalty thereon from the Union Government; if so, the prevailing details of 'cess' rate on respective items along with year-wise earning of the State for last three years;

(c) what is the mechanism followed by Government in fixation of the sale prices of the mine resources of the State; and

(d) what is the market value of the mine produces procured by the Central Government from Bihar during the sixth and seventh five year plan period and upto January 31, 1992, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Royalty on minerals is collected by State Governments directly from the mining lessees. The Central Government has no share in it; nor does the Central Government pay any royalty to the State Governments.

(b) Government of Bihar had levied cess on minerals in addition to royalty under Cess Act, 1880, as adopted by the State of Bihar. However, such levy has been struck

@Previously Unstarred Question 3412, transferred from the 24th March, 1992.